

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1904.

四拜禮

號四十四月四英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 9,320,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO. KOBÉ.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
YOKOHAMA. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TIENTSIN. NEWCHANG.
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
PARIS BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND
SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH: INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1904. [21]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$16,500,000
STERLING RESERVE \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE \$5,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq., N. A. SIEBS, Esq.
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E. SHELLIM, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1904. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [23]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital 1,000,000
Paid up Capital 324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:
Chan Kit Shan, Esq., J. Focke, Esq.
Creasy Evans, Esq., G. C. Moxon, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 %
Hongkong, 4th February, 1904. [24]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Tels 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin. Hankow.
Tientsin. Tsingtau (Kiautschow).

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904. [25]

TO LET.

No. 1, RIFON TERRACE in FLATS.

No. 4, RIFON TERRACE.

No. 17, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, facing

Race Course.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing

Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, COM-

NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS; PRAYA EAST.

"ROSENEATH," KOWLOON.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [26]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
Gold \$7,994,173.37—about £1,640,000.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED
Gold \$10,000,000—£2,055,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

1, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON,

MEXICO, MANILA, SHANGHAI, SINGA-

PORE, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY,

CALCUTTA

AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD

LONDON AND CONTINENTAL

BANKERS:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED,

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.

CREDIT LYONNAIS, DRESDENER BANK,

COMPTON NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE

DE PARIS, &c.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and issues Fixed Deposit Receipts either in Gold or Silver at Rates which may be ascertained on Application.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

20, DES VUEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1903. [19]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE

OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Tels.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies:

CANTON. PENANG.

CHEFOO. SINGAPORE.

HANKOW. TIENTSIN.

PEKING.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities.

Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

3 1/2 per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

4 1/2 " " " 6 " "

5 1/2 " " " 12 " "

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1903. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-

HOLDERS £800,000

RESERVE FUND £725,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" " " 6 " " 3 1/2 "

" " " 3 " " 3 "

T. F. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1903. [24]

Hotel.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR

AND

BILLIARD ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D' Hôte at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1902. [15]

TO LET.

No. 71, WYNDHAM STREET.

CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE COLONY.

MORRISON HILL GAP ROAD. Nice

Houses, 4 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Out-

houses and Verandahs. Only \$40 inclusive

of Taxes.

WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147,

WANCHAI ROAD. Comfortable and Airy

Flats of 2 or 3 Rooms, from \$25 inclusive of Taxes.

And others to suit various requirements.

S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,

Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1904. [49]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS. TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA About 19th } Freight and
MOJI and KUBE. H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R. } April } Passage.
(Passing through the Inland Sea).

LONDON, &c. { BENGA April 23rd. } See Special
G. Phillips Noon. } Advertisement.

SHANGHAI { CHUSAN About 24th } Freight and
W. B. Palmer, R.N.R. } April } Passage.

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, PALAWAN About 27th } Freight and
COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES J. D. Andrews, R.N.R. } April } Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1904. [4]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA.

ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,

AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers

and Luggage.

M.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 27th April.

BAVARN WEDNESDAY, 25th May.

OLDENBURG WEDNESDAY, 8th June.

SACHSEN WEDNESDAY, 22nd June.

ZIETEN WEDNESDAY, 6th July.

SEYDLITZ WEDNESDAY, 20th July.

ROON WEDNESDAY, 3rd August.

PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 17th August.

PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD WEDNESDAY, 31st August.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1904, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH," of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain R. Heintze, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 25th April, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 26th April, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 26th April. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardses. Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1904. [13]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

GOLD REEF BRAND

Pure Cream.

PURE RICH THICK CREAM, Sterilized by special process, will keep good and sweet under the most trying conditions.

QUARTER TINS - - - - 30 Cents.

HALF TINS - - - - 40 "

TINS - - - - 60 "

Sample Tin FREE on Application.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

Sole Agents for China and Manila.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1904. [18]

THOMAS' HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, most centrally situated; Well furnished and Airy Bedrooms. Monthly Boarders accommodated on very moderate terms. For Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.

MACAO AND CANTON HOTELS.

A LITTLE CHANGE.

The round trip from HONGKONG to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to HONGKONG, will be found interesting and enjoyable.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

Intimations.



Millions

of bottles of Bovril are used annually—used in the sick-room where Bovril is the nurse's "second self"—used in the kitchen where Bovril is the cook's "right hand"—used on all occasions where strength and sustenance are required. Bovril as a food has received the endorsement of some of the greatest scientists of the age.



37]

JAPAN



COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH:—24, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 105, HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidzuru, Kure, Shimonsaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Milke, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Milke, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokiba and other Coals. N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Picnic parties furnished with wines, etc., at a moment's notice.

Contracts made on special terms with Caterers, Committees, Messes and Captains of Steamers. All Wines, Spirits and Beers supplied are guaranteed.

Price list on application. TELEPHONE No. 135.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1903. [41]

AMERICAN WHISKIES.



OLD CREMOENE WHITE RYE.

WATERMILL SOUR MASH.

HIGH BALL KENTUCKY RYE.

FINE OLD BOURBON (IDES).

O. K. BOURBON.

PURE AMERICAN RYE.

MOUNT VERNON RYE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904. [42]

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for

DR. AUER VON WELSBACH Co.,

Intimations.

DIABETIC

Patients will hear of something to their advantage, by writing to the Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.

NOTHING TO PAY.

[474]

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

EXCHANGE LINES: \$25 Per Quarter.

NO CHARGE FOR INITIAL

INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A Special Charge is made for Lines of more than average length.

DESK TELEPHONES

For a small additional annual charge Desk Sets can be supplied.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.

BATTERIES,

CHEMICALS,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

INSULATORS,

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES,

WIRE,

&c., &c., &c.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical

Work.

ADDRESS:—2, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

W. STUART HARRISON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904.

Notice of Firm.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during my absence from the Colony, Mr. C. MONTAGUE EDE will act as SECRETARY of the Society.

By Order of the Board,

W. J. SAUNDERS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1904.

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Underwritten AGENTS for the Colony are Messrs. J. H. B. & Co., Ltd., 11, Market Street, HONGKONG.

THE Underwritten AGENTS for the Colony are Messrs. J. H. B. & Co., Ltd., 11, Market Street, HONGKONG.

THE "DAILY PRESS" OF HONGKONG ON THE "UP-TO-DATE" SHORTHAND.

IN view of the correspondence which has arisen over the merits of various systems of shorthand writing, it is not without interest to see in what sort of headquarters the experts of the "Up-to-date" system are quartered in Hongkong. A visit to Mr. WARWICK PEELE'S Studio in Queen's Road Central will repay the trouble. The premises are large and airy, the more-or-less noisy type-writing and the shorthand studios being well apart. Tables are covered with green baize cloth, not at all trying to the eyes. Mr. PEELE has invented clever, though rather curious-looking double chairs, especially adapted for use when imparting shorthand instruction. At present he is training a staff of teachers, three of whom are ladies, when these are thoroughly versed in the respective branches of teaching for which they are intended. Mr. PEELE says that he will open branches at CANTON, SHANGHAI, and YOKOHAMA. At present his teachers have only been under training for a fortnight, whilst six weeks altogether will be necessary. One, a lady after 9 days' study, accomplished 40 words a minute, after 11 days 60 words; after 21 days, 80 words; and she is now in the 120 words a minute speed-lesson. It is claimed that "Up-to-date" shorthand is easy to transcribe. There are no lines, arbitrary signs, grammalogues, or obtuse angles nor any halving principal. The full course consists of 21 lessons. Type-writing is taught by the blind touch system, new machines of the best make being supplied for practice. Other subjects include Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Languages, Memory-training, and Business Department.

From *The Hongkong Daily Press*, 8th April, 1904.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of May next the Fees for the "Up-to-date" Shorthand will be considerably increased. \$50 to completion is not enough; no one can learn Pitman under years of study and consequently at much greater expense. The very few perfect Pitmanites in Hongkong could tell a sad tale of midnight oil and cost of book after book.

Not so with the "Up-to-date" shorthand. No books to buy.

Business Training College.

Near G. P. O., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904.

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THE NEW GIBBON: A

GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE.

BY G. W. STEVENS.

(Continued from yesterday.)

IV.—A BROKEN RACE.

The effects of life in cities were apparent and pernicious. But for the unbroken attestation of both printed and pictured records, it would be difficult indeed to credit the full horrors exhibited by such districts as Lancashire or the Black Country at the end of the nineteenth century. There the wildest flights of hyperbole were equalled and exceeded by dismal truth, and the sun was literally obscured at noonday. A host of ungainly chimneys loaded the air with poisonous fumes which oppressed the hardest species of vegetation. The inhabitants, penned up all day in close factories, or the dimmer and more stifling obscurity of mine-herds by night in crowded tenements, were pale, sickly and meagre; and by a malignant decree of nature, the species became more prolific in proportion as they transmitted less vigour to their offspring. The philosopher of that age observed that the immigrant countrymen supported the unwholesome conditions of the towns better than the feebler natives, and that their superior robustness conferred an advantage in the competition for employment; but the second and third generations dissolved away in equal languor the pestilent circumstances of an unnatural existence. The momentary profit of the fathers was visited in debility on the children, and served only to precipitate the speed of this hideous process of degeneration.

The universal experience of mankind confirms the opinion that the sole defence of a nation against external enemy lies in the preservation of robust and high-spirited people. The British farm labourer had found himself naturally possessed of many of the qualities requisite for a soldier. His form was vigorous, and insured to hardship and privation. He had a natural habit of obedience, and in many instances was already proficient in the use of weapons, and accustomed by the pursuit of game to simpler operations of war.

The children of the factory, from whom it now became necessary to recruit the army, had none of these capacities; they were feeble in body, insubordinate in temper, and habituated by experience to a mode of life which rendered them awkward and discontented in the field. As yet, however, the British army showed but few signs of deterioration from the standards of its glorious history. The courage of its legionaries was unbroken, and its officers, besides training them in peace and leading them to war with matchless courage and coolness, found superfluous energy to raise and discipline auxiliary troops hardly, if at all, inferior to the British regiments themselves. Northern India and the basins of the Upper Nile and Niger supplied excellent soldiers, who proved their valour and endurance in all the wars of the end of the nineteenth century. They constituted the major part of the successful expeditions to Timbuctoo, to Khartoum, and to Suda; but the very strength they brought to British arms was an insidious source of decline.

As the warlike spirit and mainly force of the white races succumbed to the enervating influence of industrial civilisation, the Government of London relied more and more on the martial virtue of its subject barbarians. These, whether in India or Africa, were as forward in the field as the British regiments, and undertook, almost unaided by them, the necessary fatigues which contribute even more than the sword to the successful prosecution of a campaign. It was, perhaps, an inevitable consequence of the imperial fate which impelled Britons to make war in every clime, since the severities of the Afghan winter, which chilled the courage of the British troops, were scarcely felt by the hardy children of Nepal; while the Sudanese and Hausas, in their turn, were better able to resist the beams of an African sun.

V.—THE MERCENARY.

But it was significant, if as yet unnoticed, that the masters of the Empire grew either less able or less willing to risk their own troops in unhealthy regions, and were yearly more disposed to delegate their defence to a mercenary army. The indomitable spirit of the English gentleman prompted him to seek martial enterprises at the head of the alien levies, whose continual service proffered the fairest chance of action and honour; and the mass of the people, relieved of the cares of personal service, sank contentedly into the languid indifference of civil life. Black men and brown men, flanked with an increasingly inconsiderable proportion of white troops, won the British victories; and the cheaply-fed British citizens were content to sit and acclaim their prowess from the galleries of the music-halls.

In sport, as in its analogue, war, the British degenerated with frightful rapidity. The very word had lost its original annotation and the honourable name proper to the manly exercises of hunting, shooting, and fishing, whose charm consists in shooting man's strength and cunning against that of wild nature, was usurped by childish or plebeian exhibitions of mere brute strength and agility.

The Briton found his pleasure in bestriding a bicycle instead of a horse, in striking a tennis ball instead of a wild-fowl; nor was he even sensible of the degradation that could prefer a mechanical toy to a living creature with a will independent of, yet conformable to, his own. Even the older and more reputable games, like cricket, football, and skittles, which might have defended themselves as affording at least a semblance of wholesome activity to the youth of towns, were turned by a truly devilish ingenuity into engines of enervation and decay. It ceased to be fashionable to join personally in these spasmodic but active pastimes. The populace thronged to hem in thousands, but only to pay for the privilege of witnessing as lazy spectators recreations which were fondly called national. Some of these exhibitions were more than merely effeminate; active corruption was added in allurements to drunkenness, and in a factious partisanship which sometimes blew up to brutal assaults on the umpires of the game, and was always a fertile source of gambling. In their amusements, as in their wars, Britons ceased to play a personal part, finding a substitute for the vigorous sports of their fathers in the force and address of well-paid mercenaries, which in a more strenuous age would have rebuked the insolent softness of those who pampered them.

Personal force and military hardihood were the price which Britain paid for cheap imported food; the other cheap commodities in which the people delighted were purchased at a no less ruinous rate. In every department of social life the tendency of this age was the same, leading to the concentration of every industry into huge establishments controlled by a few heads, and succeeding, by the preponderance of their resources, in underselling the enterprises of small private traders. The Londoner of this period bought his food, his clothing, his furniture, his books and newspapers, his very tobacco, from companies, stores, and amalgamations, which counted the volume of their traffic by millions and their profits by hundreds of thousands of pounds, their emporia by scores, and their employees by thousands.

(To be concluded.)

THE MANGO.

There is a correlation of ideas between the Mango and India. When one speaks of the Mango, it immediately suggests the country of its home, it may be, as some authorities have asserted, that the Mango has its real *habitat* in the Malayan Peninsula, and has spread throughout the tropical and subtropical world from there. But this theory will not hold water. It was found growing and fruiting in a wild state on the East and West Coast of Africa. In Mozambique, there is to be found a distinct species of Mango, which possesses the curious property of fruiting all the year round. A retired military officer, who had settled in Mozambique many years ago, wrote to the writer of these lines that the Mozambique Mango-tree was the most wonderful he had seen. The tree was flowering all the year round, and it carried fruit in all stages of development. In India, the indigenous literature on the Mango is very full indeed. The fruit enters into the folklore of the people, and is mentioned in the most ancient of Hindu books. It enters into the dietary of the people of this country in all stages of development. Whether as a fruit in its ripe state, or as a flavouring condiment, as a medicine, or as a food, the fruit is held in the highest estimation by the Indian people. Although the literature of the Mango is so extensive, it is mostly "scrappy" and scattered, and no attempt has, so far as we are aware, been made to collate all that is known of the Mango. The varieties of the fruit run into several hundred, and the task of obtaining correct information about all these and of describing them in detail, in a word Monograph of the Mango, has yet to be written.—*Ed.*

Intimation.

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, Anemia, Scrofula, Influenza, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. To try it is to trust to it forever after. It cannot disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. Sold by chemists everywhere.

ACCIDENT IN AN ENGLISH COAL PIT.

While working in a Hanley coal pit some years ago John Henshall lost an eye from a spark at the pick-end. The injury set up inflammation, which compelled the doctors to remove the eye. Finding his occupation as a miner gone, he has since worked as a gardener and at odd work. He is a most respectable and intelligent man, the victim of repeated misfortunes.



Mr. John Henshall.

Victim of an accident at Hanley.

"I am getting on in years," he said—"nearly sixty-eight—and since I lost my eye I have done no work in the pits. That is, however, not the only trouble I have had. For two years I was laid up with an attack of liver complaint, which caused acute indigestion. I also suffered from nervous debility. I had agonising pains in the head, and was subject to feelings of giddiness. I was hardly able to eat, and got into a very weak, low, and depressed state of health. Indeed, I used to feel at times like a man out of his mind, and but for Dr. Williams' pink pills I don't know what would have become of me."

"To see if I could get any benefit," said Mr. Henshall, continuing his story, "I went to Rhyll, and spent three weeks at one of the convalescent homes there. But I got no better: in fact, while I was at Rhyll I thought my end was approaching, and feeling that I should rather die at home, I came back to Staffordshire. I still suffered on my return, and for a time I became an out-patient at the North Staffordshire Infirmary. It was Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people that eventually cured me."

"How came you to take them?"

"Why, my son came from the North of England to visit me, and to see if the change would do me any good I went back with him to his home. My son was at that time taking Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, and he gave me some to try. I took the greater part of a bottle and in a fortnight they made a new man of me. I was able to go to work."

"And how is your health to-day?" was the next question.

"Oh, I am much better," replied Mr. Henshall, "I have a better appetite, my nerves are stronger, and I seem to have more vigour in me. Considering my age, I am feeling very fit indeed."

Mr. Henshall, asked if he had any objection to his story being published, said: "I have only told you what is true, and there can be no objection to that being published."

The experience of Mr. Henshall is that of many who have suffered from diseases arising from poor blood and shattered nerves—anaemia, bile, consumption, eczema, headache, indigestion, kidney diseases, rheumatism, scrofula. Dr. Williams' pink pills have cured these and other diseases in countless cases. Women, they especially help in those characteristic troubles which they do not talk about. The pills are not a cure-all. They cure by action on the blood and on the nerves, curing fits, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, neuritis. Only the genuine pills, bearing Dr. Williams' name, cure. Substitutes never cure. Genuine pills now for sale from Williams' Medicine Company, Holborn Viaduct, London, for two shillings and sixpence; but can be had at all good chemists. If you take care to get the right ones, which do so much good to this victim of Accident and Misfortune.

The ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

SPECIALISTS IN "EVERYTHING MUSICAL"



Hongkong, Shanghai, and Singapore.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1904.

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For Sale.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND MARINE BOILER, Diameter 10 ft., Length 10 ft., immediate delivery.

Apply—G. FENWICK & CO., LTD., 13, Praya East.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$4.75 ex Factory.
In Bags of 25 lbs. net \$2.85 ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1903.

[D]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903.

[24]

To be Let.

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM on second floor, Prince's Buildings.

Apply to—REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

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TO LET.

MEIRION, Nos. 1 and 2, BOWRING VILLAS, No. 2.

Apply—HUGHES & HOUGH, 8, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904.

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TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTTSFORD TERRACE, No. 3, KANTON VILLAS.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1904.

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TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904.

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TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE, in Central of DES VOEUX ROAD.

Apply to—"B. C.," C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1904.

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TO LET.

NO. 6, BARROW TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Available 1st March.

Apply to—THE SAM WANG CO., LD.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1904.

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Shipping—Steamer.

FOR ILOILO.

THE Steamship "PRONTO,"

Captain Grandt, will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES, From 1st January, 1904.

ALSO REDUCED FARES TO MANILA AND RETURN.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric Light, First Class Accommodation, Unrivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1904.

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MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

J. TREVOUX & CO.

HONGKONG-CANTON NIGHT SERVICE.

THE Commodious Steamer "PAUL BEAU,"

leaving Hongkong for Canton at 9 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS, and THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the following Day, leaving Canton at 5 P.M., taking Passengers and Cargo as usual.

The S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," Captain Noel, leaves Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the usual hour.

These Two Magnificent and Up-to-Date Steamers, are lighted with Electricity.

The Saloon is under European Supervision.

First Class European \$5.00
Second Class European 3.00
First Class Chinese 1.50
Second Class Chinese50
Deck30

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Queen Street, Praya West.

For further Particulars, apply to J. LANDOLT, Agent, THE PHARMACY, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 23rd March, 1904.

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STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW".....1,300.....J. P. MARTIN.

"KWONG TUNG".....1,336.....H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 5.30 Every Evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5 o'clock Every Evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4
Meals (Each) 1

The Company's Wharf is a Short Distance West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 2, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1904.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTES FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship "POLYNESIE,"

Captain Le Boisgallier, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1904.

[14]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUKZ CANAL (With Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1904. About</

Intimations.

WATSON'S
TOILET PREPARATIONS

WATSON'S GLYCERINE AND CARBOLIC SOAP effect a saving of 50%, owing to the large size of the tablets. They are made of the purest ingredients and are elegantly put up. Our Carbolic Dog Soap is the best thing of its kind in the market.

WATSON'S TAI YEUK FONG HAIR

WASH prepared from a recipe of the late Dr. Ayres, continues to give much satisfaction to those who use it.

WATSON'S ORIENTAL DENTIFRICE.

In the early days of the Colony the public used no other. Liquid dentifrices do not keep the teeth white and clean. We recommend the above preparation to all, and especially to those who are heavy smokers.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904.

TELEPHONE NO. 430.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,
祥利廣
17, QUEEN'S ROAD.FURNITURE
DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BED-ROOM
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,
GLASS, and
CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF
FILTERS,

ROCHESTER LAMPS,
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

COUNTERPANES,
KITCHEN-UTENSILS, and
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.
GOOD WORK.
PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1904.

GYPRIDOL CAPSULES.

THE MODERN REMEDY for CON-
TAGIOUS SKIN DISEASES does
not irritate or affect the gums like Mercury.
Doctors recommend them.

BOTTLES of 50 Capsules, \$2.75 each

TO BE HAD AT

THE PHARMACY

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 法中
A. STEVENSON,
Chemist,
Registered by the Pharmaceutical Society,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Yee Hong Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.
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Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1904.

THE WAR.

It will be seen from telegrams received by our correspondents in the North, that the seventh bombardment of Port Arthur took place yesterday morning, though with what effect we are not yet told. According to a semi-official report to St. Petersburg, a circulated in the city this forenoon, Admiral Makaroff, who relieved Admiral Stark, in the command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, was killed and the battleship *Petrovsk* sunk. A Yokohama telegram, dispatched shortly before noon to-day, however, says that the report of the sinking of the flagship with the Admiral and Staff is received in Japan with incredulity. We do not wonder at the scepticism of our Northern friends, even though the prowess of the Russian fleet, when pitted against a far stronger and numerically greater force, under Vice-Admiral Togo's command, is taken into account. Considering the inferior squadron with which Admiral Makaroff has had to fight, the probability of his defeat is not at all unlikely, but that he should so dispose his fleet as to place it at the mercy of his foe is a contingency of which his reputed strategy is not capable. Japan refuses to credit the tale, and little wonder need be felt that doubts have been expressed here that the Russian officer in supreme command has met his death at the hands of his foe in the very first encounter he has had with them. Our earlier cables sent from two different sources, viz., Weihaiwei and Shanghai, respectively, put down the time of the attack as on the morning of the 13th, when, according to the report furnished by the commander of the *Esperanza*, heavy cannonading could be heard from the Gulf of Pechili. It is not unreasonable assumption to surmise that no decisive result was then obtainable from the information which forms the basis of the reports transmitted through the British sloop. Had any definite news been ascertainable we should have been informed by our correspondent at Weihaiwei or, if the Japanese had had the information, Hongkong would most certainly have been served with the news by the efficiency of their Consular body, through whose courtesy the Colony is indebted for so many detailed reports since the first outbreak of hostilities. Nor would we discount the excellence of the information transmitted over the wires by our representative at Yokohama, whose statement that Reuter's report is not accepted as gospel truth lends considerable weight to the generally expressed belief that the gallant Admiral in command of the Russian naval forces in Port Arthur has not been killed in the naval engagement of the 13th.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LADY See, wife of the Premier of N. S. Wales, after a long illness, died on the 16th ult.

MEMBERS of King Edward VII. Lodge No. 910, R.A.O.B., give a ball in the City Hall this evening.

THE German cruiser *Hansa*, with Rear-Admiral Holtenhoff on board, arrived from Tsingtao this morning.

IN reply to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Arnold Forster stated that the cost of the Somaliand expedition up to the present time, including the Supplementary Army Estimates 1903-4, was £1,900,000.

A COMMITTEE containing representatives of the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, and several other public departments met in private at Westminster to consider various details of the proposed regulations for the importation of Chinese labour into the Transvaal.

AS mentioned in the *Telegraph* the other day, the American cruiser *San Francisco*, 5,000 tons, will shortly be docked here. She came up from Cavite, P. I., to-day.

ANOTHER case of plague, making 13 since January 1st, has been notified from No. 12 health district, where an infected boy was found in Reclamation Street, north Yau-mat.

NIDERMEYER and Maix, youthful bandits of Chicago, have been sentenced to death on charges of murder. The former admitted having killed 23 persons, one for each year of his life, and having wounded 17 others.

HERR F. O. Licht, of Magdeburg, in his March circular on the beet sugar trade, states that the product on increased during the past month by 265,000 tons, and estimates that the campaign will show a surplus of 98,000 tons.

WE hear that Hongkong is to have another boarding-house. This should be welcome news to those the exigencies of whose business require their residing within easy reach of their offices. The next few weeks, it is believed, will see this new house started.

AT the Police Court this morning, two chair coolies were fined 15, or 14 days' imprisonment, for jostling passengers at Blake Pier, and molesting them in search of fares. They were also warned that they would be dealt with more severely on a repetition of the offence.

VICE-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, commanding the Channel Fleet, has entertained the German Emperor on his flagship, the *Majestic*. His Majesty, after inspecting Gibraltar, said he was not surprised that the Rock was impregnable. It surpassed his expectations, and is grand, "like everything English."

LORD Roberts, speaking at the United Service Institution a few weeks since, said that the centre of international gravity had shifted to the Pacific, where the dominating factors in the future in serious complications will be found, owing to the extraordinary development and progress in that part of the world, and the early completion of the Panama Canal.

AT the Theatre Royal this evening Prof. Zancig is giving a demonstration in hypnotism, and, for to-morrow night it is announced he will put a hypnotized subject to sleep for twenty-four hours. His performance at the theatre yesterday evening was thoroughly enjoyed, and he should attract big houses during the few days that now remain before Mr. Leavitt brings his Hongkong season to a close.

IT was whispered on Blake Pier last night that improvements are shortly to be made by the addition of some seating accommodation. At present that is badly needed, for, as the nights grow warmer, this place is becoming more and more a resort for near-by residents, who desire a short stroll and a breath of fresh air after dinner. It would also be a great convenience to passengers waiting for their launches, etc.

THE western slope of Wellington street was rendered lively shortly after the noon hour to-day, when a ricksha, started by some mischievous urchins, was sent careering backwards down the steep incline. The boys, frightened at what they had done, quickly vanished, and it was lucky there was no further damage done than one frightened child falling in its haste to get out of the way, and a broken handle-bar on the ricksha.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. Iremonger and officers, the Band of the 93rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme of music, at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner, on Friday, the 15th April:—
March—"Field Service" Oud. Hums
Overture—"Stradella" Flauto
Selection—"The Rose of Persia" Sullivan
Dance—"The Sun Feast" Waller
Selection—"Little Christopher Columbus" Ivan Caryll
Valse—"Clorinda's Dream" Andrew
March—"La Contesse" Translatour
God save the King.

YESTERDAY morning, while a sampan, containing two Chinese women and a baby, was passing the *Kumintang's* buoy, a steam-launch, believed to be the *Yat Fat*, ran into her. The sampan was capsized and the occupants, as well as some of their property, were thrown into the water. They were all rescued by another passing sampan, and with the exception of a ducking, a fright, and the loss of a little rice and some cooking-pots, were not much the worse for their immersion in the cooling waters of the harbour.

A PORTSMOUTH correspondent says that some important naval movement is believed to be imminent. Recently the orders for the cruiser *Hawke* to transfer her crew to the cruiser *Lancaster* were cancelled, and the *Hawke* ordered to return at once to Portland. Orders were given for the cruiser *Venus*, at Portland, to prepare for a voyage. It is believed that she and the *Hawke* are destined for the Mediterranean to replace other vessels under orders for China, or to strengthen the fleet. Several torpedo-boat destroyers were also ordered to be ready for sea within a day or two.

DIVERS have ascertained that there are two holes in the conning tower of the submarine boat A. 1., which was sunk by the Union-Castle Line steamer *Berwick Castle* off the Nab Light; and that the electric light was extinguished. A heavy swell frustrated the raising of the boat by means of hawsers. Salvors have contracted to place the submarine in Portsmouth Dock. The King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, have sent messages of sympathy to the relatives of the victims of the disaster. Admiral Sir J. A. Fisher, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, is addressing the Fleet, declaring that their conduct is highly praised, and that they are entitled to a medal for their gallantry and self-sacrifice in performing duty involving all the risks of war.

WE have received from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. a couple of sample tins of 'Gold Reef' cream, and can testify to its worth. The cream is the product of the finest fresh milk of cows, preserved in all its natural richness, and is entirely free from preservatives, and being sterilized by a special process will keep good and sweet under the most trying conditions. It is the nearest approach to 'fresh' cream ever put on the market and, being really genuine—absolutely free from preservatives—is delicious with fruits, sweets, tea, coffee, etc. Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. are sole agents for Hongkong, Southern China and Manila.

MESSRS. Melchers & Co. announce that to those exporters from China, Hongkong and Japan to Europe, or to ports via Europe, who, from the 1st May to 31st October next, confine their support and shipments, during that period, in the Norddeutscher Lloyd line, they will be happy to allow a rebate of five per cent on the freight paid as per bill of lading, and to those who, on the 30th April, 1904, confine their support and shipments during the whole twelve months to the line, they will allow a further five per cent on freights contributed up to 31st October, 1904, and five per cent on those from that date to the 30th April, 1905. To those who, on the 31st October, 1905, confine their support and shipments during the previous eighteen months to the line, they will allow an additional five per cent on freights contributed during the six months ending 30th April, 1905.

ON Tuesday evening an old Chinese woman, living in Kowloon City, was busily preparing evening meal of boiled rice, when she had occasion to go into another room to get some water. On returning she saw an acquaintance, a Chinaman, enter the house, and, going towards her rice-pot, peep inside. As the man was well-known to her she did not in any way mark his movements, and the man left without saying anything to her. Shortly after the old woman took her dish and on looking into the pot before filling her dish, saw some yellow substance floating on rice. Skimming this off she threw it away, and then proceeded to enjoy her meal. Very shortly afterwards she was taken ill, with severe pains, and then commenced vomiting. A doctor being called, she was given an emetic, which had the desired effect. A search was made for the man, but he had disappeared, leaving no trace. The yellow substance was gathered up and is under analysis. The woman knows of no reason for this attempt on her life.

LODGINGS IN A PIG-STY.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. H. Kemp, acting Police Magistrate, four wild-looking, unkempt, ragged Chinamen and a small boy were charged with obtaining a night's lodging in a pig-sty belonging to an old Chinese woman, without permission, and without paying for their shelter. The prosecutrix gave evidence that this morning she went to make some purchases and, on passing her pig-sty, saw the four men and the boy huddled up and fast asleep. She called a policeman, and when the men woke they found themselves in the grasp of the law, as represented by a stalwart constable. When placed before the Magistrate she stated that the men did not work for her, and had no right to sleep in her pig-sty. She did not know them, and had not seen them before. There was no lock or bolt to the door of the pig-sty.

Asked if they had anything to say, the first three replied in the negative, while the fourth volubly asserted that the woman had given him permission to sleep there. The woman denied this saying that she had never seen either him or any of the others before. They had entered the place during the night without her knowledge. She would never give permission to such evil-looking men to take lodgings in her pig-sty. The boy said the other defendants were no relatives of his, but they had been giving him his rice for some time—when they had any to give. The boy, who had a strong impediment in his speech, which caused his utterances to sound somewhat curious, said he had never worked, but just stayed with the other men and went about with them.—The first four defendants were sent to hard labour for 14 days, and the fifth was bound over, in a personal bond, in the sum of \$25, to be of good behaviour, or in default 6 weeks' hard labour.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED
BRIBERY.

A cattle dealer, named Tsui Wai, was charged, at the Police Court this morning, at the instance of Chief Inspector J. Hanson, of the Detective Department, with offering a bribe to the Chief Inspector of slaughter-houses.

Mr. J. Hastings appeared to defend.
Mrs. Watson, wife of Inspector Watson, testified that, on the 11th inst., the defendant called at the house and asked if the Inspector was at home. On being informed that he was out, he stood talking to her child for a few moments, and after he had left the child handed her two envelopes, in each of which was a \$10 note. She took the notes to her husband when he came in. Witness said that she had known the defendant some years, and he had been friendly with her children. Many Chinamen who came to the house often gave the children small presents, sometimes 50 cents or even a dollar.

Inspector Watson testified that the notes had been handed to him by his wife who explained to him from whence they came. He immediately took the notes to the Captain Superintendent of Police with a report of the occurrence.
Chief Inspector Hanson testified that the Captain Superintendent of Police handed him the notes, produced, with instructions to act. A charge of bribery was laid against defendant, who was arrested.
Defendant said he gave the money to the child to buy something in a shop.
The case was then remanded.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN

DUE HERE IN AUGUST.

The acting Colonial Secretary kindly informs us that it is understood that, according to present arrangements, Sir Matthew Nathan starts from England for Hongkong in July next.

THE CROWN LEASE DISPUTE.

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

His Lordship the Chief Justice concluded the hearing, at the Supreme Court to-day, of the action brought by Cheung Kam Tin alias Cheung Yung against Mr. C. Ewens, solicitor, of 36 Queen's Road Central, to recover the sum of \$94,384.64 damages, with costs, and interest from the 30th October, 1901, in respect of the purchase of land at Kowloon.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. Harding, acting on a power of attorney for Mr. J. S. Harston (Messrs. Ewens and Harston), represented the defendants.

After the taking of evidence had concluded Mr. Sharp said that the plaintiff alleged that he was induced to make the contract by the defendant's misrepresentation. The plaintiff's case was one of fraud inasmuch as the negligence referred to is under two heads—negligence in not getting to know the arrangements, which falls as Mr. Ewens admits he did know, and negligence in not informing the plaintiff of the arrangements and that unquestionably amounted to fraud. He submitted that the plaintiff had failed to prove fraud, and that the witnesses for the defence had actually proved the contrary. He denied that the plaintiff had employed Mr. Ewens to act as solicitor. Mr. Ewens explained that he had a share in the business, and could not advise the plaintiff. He knew of the arrangement with the Government and explained it to the plaintiff. Mr. Sharp contended that the plaintiff's case had failed and asked for judgment for defendant.

Mr. Pollock said that, so far as Mr. Ewens was concerned, he was satisfied from the evidence he gave that no misrepresentations were made by defendant with the intent to deceive the plaintiff, but there were other aspects of the case which have to be taken into consideration. Mr. Ewens occupied a somewhat singular position as manager of the China Commercial Company, and amongst the powers he possessed was power to increase the capital of the Company without calling a meeting of the shareholders. Mr. Ewens stated that he informed the plaintiff that he could not act as his solicitor, but both Mr. Kumjahn and Sin Tak Fan (Mr. Ewens' clerk) said that what they remembered him saying was to the effect that the plaintiff could get another solicitor if he liked.

His Lordship gave judgment for defendant with costs.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of Water in Reservoirs on the 1st April.

	1903.	1904.
Tyatam... }	39' 6" below }	45' 1" below }
Pokfulam... }	36' 0" below }	37' 11" below }
Wong-nai... }	34' 2" below }	4' 4" below }
Cheong... }	overflow }	overflow }
STORAGE GALLONS.		
Tyatam.....	120,070,000	103,740,000
Pokfulam.....	2,400,000	1,150,000
Wong-nai-cheong	2,319,000	506,000
Total.....	133,789,000	105,396,000

Consumption of Water in the City of Victoria and Hill District during the month of March.

	1903.	1904.
Consumption... }	64,786,000 }	68,237,000 }
Estimated population... }	218,000 }	222,900 }
Consumption per head per day.....	9.6	9.9

Intermittent supply in force during the whole of March in both years.

Consumption of Water in Kowloon Peninsula during the month of March.

	1903.	1904.
Consumption... }	13,043,000 }	12,915,000 }
Estimated population... }	61,000 }	66,850 }
Consumption per head per day.....	6.9	6.2

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

P. N. H. JONES,
Acting D.P.W., Water Authority.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Laisang*) 17th inst.
French (*Polynesia*) 18th inst.
American (*Siberia*) 1, 11th inst.
Canadian (*Tartar*) 22nd inst.

The Boston Co's s.s. *Tremont* sailed from Yokohama for Victoria and Tacoma on 12th inst.

The N. P. S. Co's s.s. *Rigby* arrived at Victoria on 11th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Arco*, which left here on the 16th ult., arrived at Canton on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m.

The M. M. Co's s.s. *Polynesia*, with the French Mail will leave Saigon on 15th inst. at 4 p.m. for this port.

The P. & O. Co's s.s. *Alga* from San Francisco arrived at Manila on the 10th inst.

E L E G R A M S

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE

THE WAR.

ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT
OF PORT ARTHUR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

YOKOHAMA, 14th April.

11.45 a.m.

According to information just received, the seventh bombardment of Port Arthur took place yesterday.

A REPORT NOT CREDITED
IN JAPAN.

A Router's telegram circulated here, reporting the sinking of the flagship *Petrovsk*, with the loss of Admiral Makaroff and Staff, is received with incredulity.

SKIRMISHING ON THE
FRONTIER.

RUSSIAN CASUALTIES.

Outposts of the two belligerent armies met on the 10th instant, near the mouth of the Yalu River, as the result of which there were three Russian casualties.

FIGHTING NEAR WIJU.

MORE LOSSES.

On the 12th instant, Russian and Japanese outposts collided to the west of Wiju. A sharp exchange of fire took place.

Twenty-two Russians, including an officer, are reported as having been killed.

The Japanese sustained no casualties in either encounter.

RUSSIAN FORCES CON-
CENTRATED

AT ANTUNGHSIEN.

The principal Russian force, estimated at thirty thousand troops, is concentrated at Antunghsien on the northern bank, near the mouth of the Yalu River.

DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

Ports have been erected and strong defensive measures taken at Kinling-chen and Huisan.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

JAPANESE AGAIN BOMBARD.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WEIHAIWEI, 13th April.

8 p.m.

Word is brought here by H. M. sloop *Esperanza* that the Japanese warships bombarded Port Arthur again this morning. A heavy cannonade could be heard.

Owing to the firing from the forts and the Japanese warships, the *Dayan* and other cruisers were unable to enter the port.

CONFIRMATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, 13th April.

6 p.m.

The Japanese warships attacked Port Arthur this morning.

PROBABLE NAVAL EN-
GAGEMENT.

THE GULF OF PECHILI
Newly received information from Canton, which is confirmed by the arrival of the *Esperanza* at Port Arthur, all probability of a naval engagement being taking place.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

LONDON, 11th April.

The Anglo-French Agreement.—Siam.

The official text of the agreement in reference to Siam says that the two parties, disclaiming all ideas of annexation of territory, and being resolved to abstain from anything opposed to existing treaties, agree that their action shall be exercised freely in the spheres of influence East and West of Menam basin respectively.

Egypt and the Powers.

A despatch from Lord Lansdowne to Sir E. Monson emphasises the French recognition of the prominent position of Great Britain in Egypt. A new Khedivial decree annexed to a declaration and accepted by France will, if accepted by the other Powers, give Egypt free hand in the disposal of her own resources. The functions of the Caisse will be strictly limited to receiving the assigned revenues and paying Coupons and will have no right to interfere with the general administration of the country. The Economic Fund which now amounts to £5,500,000 will be handed over to the Egyptian Government. There is a reasonable hope that there will be no serious obstacle to the promulgation of the Khedivial decree by the other Powers, whose holding in the Egyptian debt is quite insignificant; but should unexpected obstacles arise, England can count on the support of French diplomacy to overcome them. Lord Cromer considers that the time is not ripe for modifying the legislative and judicial systems; but when the time comes, England has sufficient grounds for counting on French co-operation for effecting the necessary changes.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

Europe seems to have made up its mind that the Russo-Japanese war will last a long time. At any rate, every newspaper abroad which has considered the subject at all predicts a protracted period of hostilities. "The war is certain to be protracted," asserts the *Brishtvaya Vedomosti*, the most anti-British of Russian organs, "unless France should be induced to forget the lost provinces and join Germany and Russia in punishing England's treachery." English organs do not venture to fix a time limit, but the military correspondents of *The Standard*, *The Mail*, and *The Telegraph* do not see how the military situation—the naval situation does not apparently enter into the calculation any longer—can be cleared up for months. The British Government is supposed by the *London Times* to be in a position to prevent any immediate need for the intervention of neutral Powers, although it expresses itself on this point with reserve. In France the expectation of a long war is candidly set forth, more particularly by the *Figaro*:

"What is the use of self-deception? There is every reason to fear, in view of the present situation, that the war will last a long time. Nor is this a vain prognostication, an airy apprehension. It is an observation dictated by common sense, based upon the more or less complete success of the Japanese at the outset.

"Subject for the most serious reflection, is afforded by the fact that the initial advantages, although doubtfully obtained by the Japanese fleet without a previous declaration of war, open up limitless horizons to the duration of hostilities.

"Suppose the contrary had happened, suppose the Japanese had been vanquished on the water and their fleets sunk or dispersed. It being generally conceded that the Russian army would obtain sooner or later a vindication of its prowess on land, that very fact must not only have localized the conflict, but have limited its duration. This was the earnest hope of all Powers.

"The stroke at Port Arthur and, in general, the superiority of the Japanese on the water, have destroyed this hope. The net result, has been to intensify their enthusiasm, and it may now be deemed certain that a land war alarms them no more than a naval war. All the news that comes from the Far East shows that the Japanese rely for ultimate victory as much upon their soldiers as they do upon their warships.

"And this is the Japanese delusion which, it seems to us, must finally prolong the war."—*The Literary Digest*.

THE ship's fiddler is as old an institution in the Navy as the grog-tub. When tars were their hair in pig-tails, and such a thing as a steam ship was never thought of, the ship's fiddler sat on the capstan and played whilst the crew hove up the anchor. In third-class cruisers and ships that carry no band the fiddler still exists, and as an officially recognised institution. His duty is to play lively tunes while the men hoist in boats, and to provide music during sky larking times in the fore-castle. Now, however, the Admiralty has given its consent to a piper being carried in place of the fiddler where the officers desire, and has altered the fiddler's official designation to that of "ship's musician." In order to fit it to the innovation, pipes aboard warships are not altogether unknown, as Scotch commanding officers frequently carry a piper in their entourage. The captain of one of the ships of the Australian Squadron, which was recommissioned only a few weeks ago, had a Scotch piper, but a piper was piping standing and down the deck extracting fearful wails from the fiddler's skin seems rather an incongruous scene on board, and it is just doubtful whether his mates would appreciate his presence there.

THE WAR.

SEVENTH BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

Our correspondents at Yokohama, Weihaiwei and Shanghai report that yesterday morning the Japanese squadron again appeared off Port Arthur and opened fire. It is evident that the shore batteries replied, though what the results of the battle were are not told.

A story was circulated in the Colony this morning that the Russian battleship *Petrovsk* had been sunk, and that Admiral Makaroff was killed in the engagement. Our Yokohama correspondent, however, says that the news which was wired out to Japan by Reuter is received with incredulity, and inquiries at the Japanese Consulate this afternoon were without avail. Mr. Noma kindly informing us that no news of the engagement had been received by him.

ADMIRAL MAKAROFF.

In relation to this report it is of interest to note that Admiral Makaroff, who started for the Far East on the 16th February, to take the place of Admiral Stok in the command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, arrived at his destination on the 8th ultimo. His motto is said to be a noted saying of Peter the Great: "The enemy will teach us how to defeat him." When leaving St. Petersburg he remarked there was warm work in the Far East and that they wanted men who would have to stand by each other. The Admiral is 56 years of age, and commanded a steamer, with a number of small torpedo-boats, during the Turkish war, and took part in the attack on Geok Tepe under General Skobelev.

THE BATTLESHIP "PETROPAVLOVSK."

The Russian battleship *Petrovsk*, which arrived in Far Eastern waters at the beginning of the Boxer troubles, was launched at St. Petersburg ten years ago, where she was built at a cost of £1,098,000. She is steel-armoured, and has a speed of 16.3 knots, with a normal coal supply of 900 tons. Her displacement is 10,600, and she is, in fact, similar in design to the *Pollara* which was badly damaged at Port Arthur on the 9th February. She carries four 12 in., twelve 5.9 in. q.f. and thirty-four small guns, in addition to having six torpedo tubes.

H. M. S. "ESPIEGLE."

Replying to a question in the House of Commons on the 17th ult. by Mr. Charles M'Arthur (Liverpool, Exchange Division, Liberal Unionist), Earl Percy, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said H.M.S. *Espegle* would leave Newchwang as soon as the river opens. She is in considerable danger in the event of serious hostilities, and her presence does not afford effective protection to life and property. The British and United States Consuls had requested all women and children to leave Newchwang, and doubtless, if necessary, they will similarly advise all of British or American nationality. The beligerents will be requested to do their utmost to safeguard the interests of British subjects.

THE BAIKAL RING RAILWAY.

PROGRESS OF ITS CONSTRUCTION. It appears that the railway round the southern end of Lake Baikal will not be finished so soon as the authorities announced recently would be the case—that is, during the late spring or coming summer. The *Nouvelles Presses* is informed that the work cannot be completed before next autumn. The total length of the line will be 135 miles, and 34 tunnels have to be blasted in the solid rock that skirts the lake. The length of the tunnels will be six miles. The line has been thrown open to traffic for a distance of 72 miles, and thereby there is a great reduction in the distance to be covered by animal traction. The work of tunnelling is being carried out by gangs of Italian workmen.

STATEMENT BY BARON ROSEN.

A French correspondent who interviewed Baron Rosen, the late Russian Minister to Japan, on his arrival at Port Said, related the information that Russia's reply to the last Japanese Note, though dated February 5, was not delivered at Tokyo till February 8, having been intercepted. It was then delivered with dispatches which had also been intercepted by the Japanese. The latter also intercepted a telegram from Viceroy Alexeiev, warning the commander of the *Varyag* of the rupture of relations, thus converting the Chemulpo incident into a regular slaughter and ambushade. Baron Rosen added he was convinced that the Japanese fleet sailed for Port Arthur long before the rupture was announced; and asserts that Japan declared war in order to avert a Chauvinist revolution. Other sources confirm the report that Vice-Admiral Togo sailed on the morning of February 6.

The injuries sustained by Mr. F. A. MacKenzie, the correspondent at Chinsampo, Korea, of the *Daily Mail*, were not so serious as at first reported. Instead of having both his legs broken by his pony falling upon him, he only had his wrist badly strained.

It is stated at Brussels that Russia has purchased 30 transport steamers at Antwerp, and has insured each for £50,000. Russia is negotiating for the construction, within a year, of 12 torpedo-boat destroyers. Some of these are to be built in Germany.

Reports from St. Petersburg state that a group of international financiers has undertaken to obtain for Russia a forty millions sterling loan if existing resources are exhausted. The Czar has refused to permit Major General Prince Louis Bonaparte to proceed to the Far East. A recent cable said that Prince

Louis Bonaparte was to proceed to the Far East, where he would take command of a brigade of Cossacks. Prince Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome Bonaparte is (as has been previously stated) the second son of the late Prince Napoleon, and was born in 1864. He has resided in Russia for many years, is a Major-General in the army, and at present commands a division of the Cavalry of the Caucasus at Tiflis.

IN THE COTTON RING.

A DAY ON THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The finger of the clock is slowly drawing, nearer to the fateful hour—ten o'clock when the market opens. A subdued murmur begins to run round the ring. Then an official, chalk in hand, takes up his position before the great quotation board ready to record the first transaction of the day. Upon his head he wears what appears to be the skeleton of a helmet which presses two receivers (like telephone receivers) against the man's ears. He now places in position a breastplate with a transmitter. By means of a wire passing overhead he is able to communicate with another official, who is now seen mounting upon a stool in the middle of the ring, and whose duty it will be to receive the quotations as they are made, and to transmit them to his colleague at the board.

READY FOR THE GAME.

The murmur increases. That curious intangible sense of the future known only to gamblers and "Change" men begins to make itself felt. A current as of electricity is circulating through this pressing throng of grey heads and boys—for there are many such—and faces that were animated with thoughts of subjects perhaps wholly foreign to the business in hand become hard, tense, and purposeful. There is a strange feeling as of exhilaration mixed with it, a sensation that is almost grateful even when possibilities of ruin lurk in those fateful first moments after the clanging of the gong. Men thrust back their hats, some discard them altogether, and all brace themselves for the impending battle. The clock finger points one minute to ten. A broker glances at the New York "close." Then referring to his list of orders, he throws his head back as if to make a clearer way for the words which lie ready on his tongue.

FIRST BLOOD.

Bang! The gong has sounded. Instantly the murmur breaks into a roar, and from a roar into a mad yell. Buyers press towards the ring thrusting forward their hands as though they would literally grab the offers of the sellers, who wave hands across this howling mass of humanity as though they, too, would literally fling their cotton on the market. Pandemonium reigns. Trebles and basses, men's hoarse shrieks, and boys' piping yells echo, and re-echo across the ring. "I buy 'Feb.' March at thirteen." "Sell May at seventeen." "I buy 'Feb.' alone at thirteen." "I'll take it," and the eagle official eye has noted the transaction, and the first quotation of the day is on the board. By the board we see that February, or "Feb.," closed last night at 75-100. So the advance on "present months" is seven points, or 8-100 of one penny. And a few minutes later all Lancashire knows that cotton is still rising. Spectators in the gallery look on agape, and find themselves wondering how a single transaction is intelligible to the parties making it. And yet the explanation is simple. A nod, almost a look, suffices to close a deal involving thousands of pounds worth of cotton. Only a stern integrity and a watchful committee could make business possible.

UPWARD TENDENCIES.

"Sell 'Feb.' alone fourteen." The market is growing stronger every minute. "Fourteen sellers" goes over the tape, and the spinner who has already provided for his future smiles. "Fourteen sellers" does not, at the precise moment of its being offered, mean that the value of the cotton is fourteen points, but as the sellers are loosening their hold upon their "thirteen" offer, fourteen will soon represent the value.

And, sure enough, a moment later 14 appears on the board to be followed in another moment by 15. Now there is a weakening again, and 14 is once more registered. The market is steady, and as time creeps on the din begins to abate. For incredible as it may seem to an outsider, who sees only a confused mass of struggling men, many orders have already been executed, and business begins to experience a slackening off.

HOW IT ALL WORKS.

The full gives an opportunity to explain what is meant by "Feb." cotton. That transaction across the ring, for let us say, "200 'Feb.' at 14, signifies, that A, the seller, contracts to supply B, the buyer, on or before 29th February, with 200 bales of American cotton at seven pence and fourteen one hundredths, the cotton to be equal to "Middling," a standard of quality samples of which are kept by the Cotton Association. B. now holds two hundred bales of cotton. But perhaps only for a moment. The market is strengthening, but B. holds that this tendency is only very temporary, and B. is a jobber. And now the buyer's price for February delivery is fourteen points. Back into the market goes B.'s two hundred bales. "I sell 200 'Feb.' at 15," he cries. The market still hardens, and a moment later B. has got rid of his cotton at one point premium, thus justifying his wisdom before men, for almost immediately the price begins to recede.

WHAT THE CABLE DOES.

Shortly after three o'clock (American time, approximately ten a.m.) another outbreak occurs for then the New York reports begin to come through. "The two markets act and react upon one another in almost a human way. As the first quotations are posted groans and cheers rise up, indicating the varying effects of figures upon the fortunes of the operators. Another lull, and then New York's position having been calculated, the howling in the ring is again heard, until at four o'clock the gong sounds to quell the storm of voices still raging with no less ferocity than when they burst out six hours ago.—*Ex*.

THE FATE OF KOREA.

Korea seems destined to be the sacrificial victim in the Far Eastern struggle. Manchuria has long ceased to be an independent political entity. From being the conqueror of China, when the present dynasty invaded and subdued the middle kingdom in 1644, Manchuria steadily sank to the status of a somewhat neglected outlying dependency, the most backward part of a backward empire. Its hold on the Chinese imagination lay in the presence, at Mukden, of the tombs of China's foreign conquerors, and as Manchus are even to-day an armed and hostile garrison in China, the relics of their ancestors are not very dear to the native Chinese. Korea has never ceased to be a separate and distinct kingdom, with a defined social, moral and political life of its own, in spite of the rival claims of suzerainty alternately put forth by China and Japan. Korea has a heroic history of intense interest and value, and stands as the bringer of light, religion and art to the Japanese.

Physically, the Koreans are a finer people than their neighbors of Japan, and visitors to the hermit kingdom speak of them as being much handsomer than the Chinese, who, in their turn, are in physique superior to the Mikado's subjects. The Koreans have been devastated again and again by ruthless Japanese invasions, and to the last of these all historians unite in ascribing the present fallen fortunes and broken courage of the hermit kingdom. Korea gave Japan the art of letters, science and religion, as well as the best modellers and craftsmen in all those arts of painting and design which we think of as characteristically Japanese. In return for these great gifts, the Japanese again and again spread desolation through her fertile valleys. No eastern people detests another so strongly as the Koreans detest the Japanese.

A LAND OF BEAUTY.

Korea is a land of extreme beauty and fertility, though it has for years suffered from certain political evils which we may the more easily understand as they have analogies nearer home. It has a land question, except that, in Ireland, the landlords were additionally odious as representatives of foreign conquest and foreign domination the rule of an alien race and an alien faith. But in both Korea and Ireland, the heart of the land question, economically-speaking, was the same; a year-to-year tenancy, which gave the landlord the right to raise the rent every time the tenant improved his holding by clearing, draining, building or fertilizing. This system, in Korea, as in Ireland, kept the peasant class in perpetual poverty, and made all hope of progress for them impossible. The absenteeism of the Irish landlords was repeated in Korea, as the land-owning class invariably streamed to the capital, to take part in its pleasures and amusements, and to participate in the court life, which, for splendor of pageantry and costumes, and for elaborate detail of etiquette, was a close second to the court of Vienna in the days before Sadowa and the legislative secession of Hungary.

A second evil, and a very serious one, in Korea, we can best realize by what we have recently read of Bulgarian-Macedonia under Turkish rule; it is the evil of tax-farming lined with extortion and dishonesty. A political writer of much acuteness has spoken of the Constantinople hierarchy in the Roumanian olden days as "a cascade of simony;" we might, with some justice, speak of the governmental system of Korea as a "cascade of extortion." The peasant groans and pays the bill, just as he does in the practically feudal India of to-day. But the Korean peasant is further the victim of a cruel and barbarous criminal law, with punishments as capricious as they are severe, and here the Indian ryot has immeasurably the advantage, since, in the British-Indian empire, the law can neither be bought nor delayed.

JAPAN IN KOREA.

Add to this that the central government has never assimilated the modern doctrine that governments exist for the good of the people, and to develop and distribute the resources of the country; and that the Korean army was a costly luxury of the court, but wholly inefficacious against foreign foes, and we have a fairly true estimate of the internal condition of the hermit kingdom. Nor can it be doubted that Japan was inspired by genuine missionary zeal, accompanied, without doubt, by feelings less disinterested, in her attempt to modernize Korea, immediately before and during the war in China in 1894. Japan had then some sixteen years of civilized existence, in our modern democratic sense, to her credit, and had certainly done wonders within that time. Her intentions towards Korea involved an equally sweeping reformation for the land of Morning Calm. But more than sixteen years of national life are needed before a kingdom can safely become the mentor of another, especially if that other strenuously objects, and has already, through fifteen centuries of calamitous invasions, grown to distrust and hate the would-be reformer.—*Harpers Weekly*.

THE coast defence of Tonkin formed the subject of an important discussion at a conference at Hanoi on the 5th inst. The conference was presided over by the chief military commander, and was composed of the head military officers and superior officers on the staff. The discussion was on the question of mobile defences, and of the sending of torpedo boats and two submarines to cruise in the Bay of Along and Hongay. The submarines presented objections on account of the special difficulties connected with the re-charging of the electrical machines and motors. The different points on the coast were considered from the point of view of possible attacks. The chances, however, were considered to be small, as there really exist only two entrances which an enemy is likely to use to come into the field of operations.

COMMERCIAL.

SHARE LIST.

Following are further alterations in Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts' share quotations notified to us after the list had been printed—

China Traders	...	\$ 58
Macao Steamboats	...	24 b.
Shell Transports	...	215 b.
Farnhams	...	Tls. 145 sb.
Kowloon Wharves	...	96
Hongkong Lands	...	147
Humphreys Estate	...	1075

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/9
Do. demand	1/9 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 5/16
France—Bank T.T.	2/19
America—Bank T.T.	42 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	179
India T.T.	130 1/2
Do. demand	130 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	86 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	Nominal
Java—Bank T.T.	105 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	1/9 7/16
6 months' sight L/C.	1/9 9/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	43 1/2
4 months' sight do.	44
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	1/9 11/16
4 months' sight France	22 1/2
6 months' sight	22 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	183 1/2
Bar Silver	24 13/16
Bank of England rate	4 %

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

Malwa New	960/1,000
" Last year	1,000/1,100
" Oldest	1,100/1,200
Patna New	1,355
Beneas New	1,345
Persian (Paper)	880/950

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

PROF. ZANCIG, The Celebrated HYPNOTIST will present for the first time here his Marvelous Demonstrations of HYPNOTISM that has made him FAMOUS THROUGHOUT EUROPE AND AMERICA.

CELEBRATED ANONIMO SCIENTISTS FOR HIS AMAZING POWER OVER THE MIND AND WILL OF OTHERS.

Note:—The SUBJECTS will be SELECTED from the AUDIENCE. Come and See YOUR FRIENDS UNDER THE HYPNOTIC SPELL, SING, DANCE, ACT, RECITE, &c., &c. Which will provoke SCREAMS and ROARS OF LAUGHTER.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, A STARTLING SENSATION.

PROF. ZANCIG will put a HYPNOTIZED SUBJECT TO SLEEP FOR 24 HOURS, he will then be placed ALL DAY SATURDAY FOR FREE EXHIBITION IN THE WINDOWS OF J. ULLMAN & Co., JEWELLERS and DIAMOND MERCHANTS, QUEEN'S ROAD (opposite the Post Office), and will be AWAKENED AT THE THEATRE, SATURDAY NIGHT.

These Sensational Entertainments will be given in conjunction with

Mr. M. B. LEAVITT'S TROUBADOURS, WHO WILL APPEAR FOR ONLY 3 NIGHTS MORE.

BEAR IN MIND! SPECIAL GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

Arranged for Ladies and Children. Matinee Prices:—Dress Circle \$2, Stalls \$1, Pit 10 cents. Children and Amateurs Half-prices, all parts. Booking at ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

SATURDAY NIGHT FAREWELL PERFORMANCE. Hongkong, 14th April, 1904. [494]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON

SATURDAY AND MONDAY, the 16th and 18th April, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at their

SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, (Corner of Ice House Street).

SUNDY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising—SILK TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD DRESSING TABLE and OVERMANTEL with BEVELLED GLASS, DINING TABLE, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTAND, DINNER SERVICE, CROCKERY WARE, CUTLERY, DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SETS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, ENGRAVINGS, DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

Also One PIANO by Collard and Collard, and One TREADLE SEWING MACHINE. Catalogues will be issued and the Goods will be on view on Friday.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 14th April, 1904. [508]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A N INTERIM BONUS OF TWENTY PER CENT. upon contributions for the year 1903 has been declared.

WARRANTS will be issued on the 4th May. By Order of the Board, G. MONTAGUE EDE, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 14th April, 1904. [510]

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAKAO AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES," Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 15th inst., at 10 A.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1904. [505]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING," Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 15th inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1904. [509]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LOONGSANG," Captain G. S. Weir, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1904. [510]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," Captain J. G. Olifant, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1904. [508]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "SATSUMA," FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1904. [507]

MRS. W. F. BAMSEY begs to return her heartfelt thanks for the many expressions of sympathy she has received in the sad loss she and her children have sustained by the death of her husband.

Kowloon Gas Works, April 14th, 1904. [511]

Intimation.



THE POPULAR SCOTCH IS "BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to H. M. THE KING and H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road Central.

Shipping-Schedulers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT. MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 18th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 24th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 1st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	On 7th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 13th May.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 14th April.
LONDON & ANTWERP	"TELEMACHUS"	On 20th April.
LONDON & ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 10th May.
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"ACHILLES"	On 20th May.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and ALL PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"HYSON"	On 19th April.

S.S. "PING SUEY" left Victoria, B.C., for Japan and Hongkong on 24th March.

S.S. "AGAMEMNON" will leave Victoria, B.C., for Japan and Hongkong on 21st April.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1904.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	15th April, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	15th " " Noon.
MANILA	"BURGIANG"	15th " " Noon.
SWATOW, TSINGTAO and TIENSIN	"KAHSU"	18th " " 4 p.m.
KOBE	"TAIHAN"	19th " " 4 p.m.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	23rd " " 4 p.m.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unvalued table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS. (SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT).

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1904.

Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 16th April, at 10 A.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 23rd April, at 10 A.M.
PERLA	1980	A. H. Nodley	"	"

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1904.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail
"NICOMEDIA"	4,371	A. Wagner	April 14, 1904.
"ARABIA"	4,483	"	"
"AROGONIA"	5,198	"	"
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	"	"

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI," Captain SAMUEL BELL SMITH.

DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on Week Days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao, Week Days at about 2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 P.M.

FARE.—(Week Days) 1st Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$3; 3rd Class, \$2. On Excursion Sundays, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Single Tickets, \$3; Return Ticket, \$5. Return Tickets including Titia and Dinner either on Board or at Macao Hotel, \$5. On Sundays, \$5 extra will be charged for each cabin with accommodations for two or more passengers.

WHARF.—At the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip EVERY SUNDAY (It takes only 3 1/2 hours to reach Macao).

MING ON & CO., 2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1904.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

THE British Steamship

"YING KING,"

Captain Ramsey, of 1,088 tons, Registered, is the newest, fastest, and most luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and is lighted throughout with Electricity; hot and cold water service. The cuisine is unexcelled.

Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9 P.M. and returning from Canton every following evening at 5 P.M.

1st Class.....\$3.00 for Single Journey, and " " 1.50 " " Meals 1.00 each.

The steamer's wharf is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

YUK ON S.S. CO., LD. No. 216, Wing Lok Street.

WENDT & CO., Canton Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD, HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China. Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon, China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

ADVERTISEMENTS RATES

(per inch.)

One week	.....	2.25
One month	.....	7.50
Two months	.....	13.00
Three "	.....	20.00
Six "	.....	37.50
Twelve "	.....	73.00

No charge less than one dollar.

Discount allowed on—

3 Months Contracts	.....	5 per cent.
6 "	.....	10 "
12 "	.....	25 "

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. \$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMME.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESS.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD. 1, Ice House Road, Hongkong.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL

SIGNALS

A NEW CODE.

We have received from the Hongkong Observatory a new code of meteorological signals which comes into force at Hongkong on New Year's Day. They are the same as those at present in use at Shanghai, and will be hoisted on the mast beside the time-ball at Kowloon Point for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected. The signals are as follows:—

A cone point upwards indicates a typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and drum below indicates a typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

A drum indicates a typhoon to the East of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and drum below indicates a typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A cone point downwards indicates a typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and ball below indicates a typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A ball indicates a typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and ball below indicates a typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

Two lanterns hoisted vertically indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to veer.

Two lanterns hoisted horizontally indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to back.

The signals are repeated on the flagstaff of the Godown Company at Kowloon, and also, by day only, at the Harbour Office and on H.M. Receiving Ship.

LOCAL STORM-WARNINGS.

The Colony itself is warned of approaching typhoons by means of the Typhoon Gun placed at the foot of the mast, which is fired whenever a strong gale of wind is expected to blow here.

NOTICE BOARDS.

Notice boards are placed at:—
Joint Cable Companies' Office.
Ferry Company's Pier, Ice House Street.
Blake Pier.
Post Office.
Harbour Office.
Ferry Company's Pier, Kowloon.

WEATHER-FORCASTS AND STORM-WARNINGS are exhibited on the above boards daily about 11 a.m., and also at other hours, day or night, whenever necessary. Information of importance is also issued by "Express."

THE CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER is exhibited at the same places daily about noon. It contains observations made at Hongkong and at a number of stations in the Far East, together with Remarks, Weather-forecasts, and information regarding the existence and movements of typhoons based thereon.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

Masters of vessels or their agents may, whenever necessary, call at the Telegraph Company's Office in Connaught Road and send telegrams to the Observatory asking for special information without charge. Such inquiries may also be sent from the Police Station at Kowloon Point which is connected with the Observatory by telephone.

THE LAW OF STORMS.

Further information concerning the weather to be expected while signals are hoisted, and sailing directions, are given in "The Law of Storms in the Eastern Seas."

F. G. FINE,

Acting Director.

Hongkong Observatory, 14th January, 1904.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET

PRICES.

Corrected 6th April, 1904. Per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.	18
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	18
" Roast—Shiu	18
" Breast—Ngau Lam	14
" Soup, Tong Yuk	14
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	18
" Serjoin—Ngau Lau	26
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang	16
Ballock's Brains—, Know	per set
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	55
" Head—Ngau Tau	55
" Heart—Ngau Sup	9
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	13
" Feet—Ngau Kerk	each
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	8
" Tail—Ngau Mei	10
" Liver—Ngau Con	9
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	5
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tan-kook	45
Mutton Chop—Young Pui Kw	24
" Leg—Young Pui	24
" Shoulder—Young Shan	22
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong	7
" Brains—Chi Know	per set
" Feet—Chi Kerk	12
" Fry—Chi Chak	12
" Head—Chi Tai	13
" Heart—Chi Sum	each
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	18
" Liver—Chi Kon	20
Pork Chop—Chi Pui Kwat	20
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	18
" Leg—Chu Pui	22
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	18
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau	55
" Keok	set
" Heart—Young Sum	each
" Kidneys—Young Yiu	9
" Liver—Young Con	20
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	16
Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	17
" Mutton—Sang Young Yau	20
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	18
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	15

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	30
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	32
Ducks—Ap	18
Doves—Pan Kau	each
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	per doz
Fowls, Canton—Kai	20
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	28
Geese—Ngai	21
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye	34
" Ngo	pair
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	each
Hare—Tu Chai	55
Partridge—Che Khoo	60
Pheasant—Shan Kai	1.60
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Pak	each
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kiu	25
Quail—Um Chun	25
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	dozen
Snipe—Sa Chui	each
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	65
" Hen—, Na	58
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sul-ap	pair
Teal, Shanghai, Sul Ap Chai	each
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Shi	75

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	14
Bream—Bin Yu	13
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	14
Carp—Li Yu	10
Catfish—Chik Yu	11
Codfish—Mun Yu	14
Crabs—Hoi	16
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	12
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	11
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	11
Dog Fish—Tit Yu Sa	9
Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu	10
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	14
Yellow—Wong Sin	24
Frogs—Tien Kai	32
Garoupe—Sek Pao	99
Goodeon—Pak Kip Yu	13
Herring—Tao Pak	18
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	18
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	18
Loach—Wo Yu	24
Lobsters—Lung Ha	32
Mackerel—Chi Yu	14
Monk Fish—Mon Yu	24
Mullet—Chai Yu	22
Oysters—Sang Hoi	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	15
Parch—Tan Loo	14
Pike—Fa Pau Poong	14
Plaice—Pan Yu	13
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	20
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	40
Ray—Pai Pa Sa	8
Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung	16
Roach—Chun Yu	9
Salmon, (Crisp), fresh water—Ma Yau	22
" Yu	22
Shark—Sa Yu	9
Skate—Po Yu	10
Shrimps—Ha	24
Squid—Lap Yu	25
Sole—Ta Yu	22
Tench—Wan Yu	12
Turbot—Chai Yu	20
Turkey, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	6
White Bait—Ngau Yu	22

Apples, (California)—Kam San Yung	60
Ko	—
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ying	—
Ko	—
Small—Hoi Yung	—
Castard—Fan Lai Chai	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Shing	—
Heung (Chia)	4
(brides) Macao—San Hing Chai	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lung	10
Carambola—Young Tau	—
Cocoanuts—Yei Tai	each
Grapes—Sin Tai	—
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	4
" Amer.—Kun San Ning Moong	5
Lichees, Dried—Lai Chi Con	15
" Fresh, Lai Chi	—
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning	—
Moong	each
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	—
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai	doz
Oranges, (Canton)—Sang Sheng Tim	—
Chang	5
" Small—Tai Kut	5
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	10
Olives—Pak Lam	7
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li	—
(Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	8
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Sang	10
Perispermous Large, Hung Chai	—
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon	—
" 2nd quality—Sheung Poon	6
" 2nd cooking—Chung-tang	—
" Paw-law	—
Platams—Tai Chen	2
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	10
Walnuts, Hop Tou	12
" Green—Sang Hop Tou	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah	—
Chi Chank	—
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	—
Tau	4
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi	—
Pin Tau	—
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi	2
Beans Long—Tau Kok	—
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each
Brijals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	3
Brijals, Red—Hung Ker	2
Brassica—Pak Choi	5
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	7
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	3
Cabbage Root—Kai Lan Tau	each
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi	—
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	2
Carrots, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi	18
" Fy	—
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh	—
Choi-fa	15
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa	18
Carrots—Kam Shun	4
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	3
Celery, English—Young Kan Choy	3
Celery, White—Pak Young Kan Choy	6
Chilies Dried—Con Lai Chai	30
" Red—Hung Fa	45
" Green—Cheng Lai Chai	35
Curry Stiff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu	—
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	4
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	—
Garlic—Suen Tau	—
Ginger, young—Sun Tai Kung	—
" old—Lo Kung	—
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	18
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	—
Lettuces—Young Sang Choi	—
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	—
" Mandarin—Kwai Lun Ma Tai	—
Mushrooms Fresh—Sung Chin Kwo	7
Onions, Bombay—Young Chang Tau	—
" Green—Sung Chung	—
" Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	—
" Japan—Yat Poon	—
Okroes—Mo Ker	—
Parsley, English—Young Uo Sai	7
Grades Pot	—
Green Pass—Cheng Tau	—
Pratoes, Sweet—Yau Shu	—
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu	—
" Japan—Yat Poon San Tai	—
" American—Ya Ki	—
Foochow—Fuk Chan Shu Tai	—
Macao—Oh Moon	—
Pumpkin—Toong Kwa	—
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	—
Rhubarb	—
Shalots—Con Chang Tau	—
Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Chai	—
Spinage—Yin Choi	—
Tomatoes—Yau Ker	—
Taro—Wai Tai	—
Turnips, Pan-d (Long)—Low Pak	—
" English—Young Low Pak	—
Vegetable Marrow—Chi Kwa	—
Waters Cress—Sai Yung Choi	—
Waters Cress—Lah Koi	—
" Lily Root—Liu Ngai	—
Yam—Tai Shai	—

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUETOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX;
ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.ON TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1904,
at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"SALAZIE," Captain Negre, with Mails,
Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will
leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call,
WITHOUT TRANSSHIPMENT.Cargo and Specie will be registered for London
as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
transit through Marseilles for the principal
places of Europe.Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon
only on MONDAY, the 18th April, Specie
and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same
day. No Cargo will be received on board on
TUESDAY.Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents
and Value of Packages are required.
For further Particulars, apply at the Com-
pany's Office.G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1904. 19

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERI-
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"BENGAL."

Captain G. Philipps, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this Port
on SATURDAY, the 23rd April,
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the
above Ports.Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.
Other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
via Bombay.Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1904. 14

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
viaSHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN,
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,
FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	1904
Lyra	4,417	G. V. Williams	May 4
Shamun	9,606	W. M. Smith	May 21
Victoria	3,502	J. Truebridge	June 1
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	June 15

† Cargo only.

Steamers marked (*) have no second-class
passenger accommodation.The attention of passengers is directed to
the very cheap rates offered by this line to the
Pacific Coast and to the Interior and Eastern
Cities of the United States and Europe.Special rates allowed to members of Govern-
ment Services.Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific
Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the
United States and Canada.For further Information as to Freight or
Passage, apply toDODWELL, & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. 12

Consignees.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"CLAVERLEY."

Captain W. P. Putt, having arrived from
the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the
Wanchai Storing Co., at Wanchai, and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 19th instant will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns where they will be
examined on the 19th instant at 2.30 P.M.All Claims for damage must be presented
before the 23rd instant, or they will not be
recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1904. 1504

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENSHIEL."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where
each consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.Goods not cleared by the 19th inst. will be
subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within
ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which
no claims will be recognized.McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1904. 1503

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALTA."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. Himalaya and
Somali.From Calcutta, ex S.S. Syria.
From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and
B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
4 P.M., TO-DAY.Goods not cleared by the 14th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognized.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1904. 14

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.Cargo remaining on board after the 15th
instant, at 4 P.M., will be landed at Consignees'
risk and expense into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Limited.Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside,
such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
undersigned.DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904. 1498

Intimations.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

OF
DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

27, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Near the University of Pennsylvania U.S.A.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1904. 158

TSU FAN

DENTIST.
PRICE MODERATE—CONSULTATION FREE.
Next to the Hongkong Dispensary,
50, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1904. 156

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & PORTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN ON QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	8,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$10,000,000 \$6,500,000 \$250,000 \$175,533 \$191,973 }	\$1,417,366	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of 10/- @ exchange 1/84 = \$22.994 for half-year ending 31.12.1903 \$2 (London 3/6) for 1903 None	6 1/2 %	{ \$640 London 2/63 \$358 1310 }
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,750,000 \$569,143 \$784,415 \$906,872 \$900,000 \$151,922 \$331,342 \$322,138 }	\$1,959,926	\$32 for 1902	6 1/2 %	\$490 sales
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,700	\$83.33	\$25	{ \$151,922 \$331,342 \$322,138 }	Nil.	\$4 for year ended 30.4.1903	7 %	\$57 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 500,000 Tls. 31,850 }	Tls. 271,589	Final of £1 making £2 for 1902		Tls. 67 1/2 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$675,000 \$103,130 }	\$186,284	\$12 for 1901	9 %	135
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	{ \$1,300,000 50,000 }	\$110,551	\$15 for 1902	8 1/2 %	\$175
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,308,856 \$1,000,000 \$125,655 \$2,501 }	\$371,110	\$22 1/2 for 1902	8 %	\$285 buyers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$125,655 \$2,501 }	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902	8 1/2 %	\$83 buyers
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$250,000 \$133,000 \$149,409 \$249,000 £8 10 £100,000 }	\$41,538	\$1 1/2 for second half-year 1903	10 1/2 %	28 1/2 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ £8 10 £100,000 }	£5,380	10/- for 1902	6 %	\$93
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$185,000 \$71,815 }	Dr. \$63,123	\$5 for 1900		\$22 1/2 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$71,815 \$35,000 \$7,750 }	Nil.	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1903	8 1/2 %	\$35
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$35,000 \$7,750 }	\$337	{ \$1.20 60 cts. } for year ending 30.4.03	4 %	\$31 sales
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$35,000 \$7,750 }		\$8 for second half-year 1902	11 1/2 %	\$184
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	{ £4,000 Tls. 98,000 Tls. 201,614 }	£19,555	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 4) for 1903	5 %	10/-
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 201,614 }	Tls. 865	Final of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 for 1903	5 1/2 %	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none }	Tls. 55,541	Final of { Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 }	7 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sales Tls. 45 sellers
Do. Preference	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none }				
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ none }	Dr. \$147,717	Final of \$7 making \$12 for 1901		\$122
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none }	Dr. \$73,905	\$3 for 1897		\$10 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 1,456	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.03	5 %	Tls. 50 sales
MINING.								
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	{ Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,539,652 }	Fcs. 85,706	Interim of Fcs. 30 for 1903		\$500
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £18,10 }	Dr. £7,236	No. 12 of 1/-		\$6 sellers
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	50,000	£1	£1	{ £20,000 }	£6,671	No. 2 of 1/-		Tls. 6 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$8,750 }	\$425,340	{ \$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for second half-year 1903 Int. of Tls. 5 for half-year ending 31.10.03 \$6 for first half-year 1903 \$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903 \$7 dividend \$10 for first-half year 1902 }	7 %	\$205 sales
S. C. Farman, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 80,000 Tls. 1,850,000 }	Tls. 43,124	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 1/2 for 1903	7 1/2 %	Tls. 150 buyers
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,850,000 }		\$10 for first-half year 1902	7 1/2 %	\$220
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	6,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$150,000 }		\$10 for first-half year 1902	6 1/2 %	\$205
Do. Preference	2,750	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000 }		Final of \$2 1/2 making \$5 for 1903	12 1/2 %	\$95 buyers
Howarth Friskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000 \$150,89 \$250,000 }	\$8,015	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 11 for 1903	6 1/2 %	Tls. 162 sales
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 487,210 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 6,000 }	Tls. 22,895	Tls. 18 for 1903	10 %	Tls. 180
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	20,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 50,000 Tls. 5,150 }	Tls. 1,760	\$2 1/2 for 1902	6 1/2 %	\$374 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 50,000 }				
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$55,500 }	\$4,548			
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$500,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 150,000 }	\$51,666	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1903 { Final of Tls. 3 & bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 8 for 1903 }	8 %	\$145 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 37,634	Final of Tls. 5 making in all Tls. 9 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 130 sales
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	5,250	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 54,626 }	Tls. 325	Interim of Tls. 3	7 1/2 %	Tls. 70 buyers
China Land and Finance Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none }		\$2.60 for 1903	7 1/2 %	Tls. 55
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none }	\$636	None	10 %	Tls. 10
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ none }	Tls. 5,150	Final of 1.70 making \$3.30 for 1903	6 %	\$53
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$10,771 \$20,000 }	\$3,161	\$5 for second half-year 1903	7 1/2 %	\$133
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,771 \$20,000 }		Interim of Tls. 5	6 1/2 %	Tls. 150 buyers
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	{ Tls. 33,000 \$22,500 }	Tls. 1,837	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.30	7 1/2 %	Tls. 130 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$22,500 Tls. 6,804 }	\$16,301	Tls. 1 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1903	10 %	Tls. 15 sales
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 6,804 }	Tls. 1,496	First year	12 1/2 %	Tls. 25
Queen's Hotel (Wei-hai-wei)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ none }		\$5 for the year ending 25.2.1903	12 1/2 %	\$40
Tientsin Hotel, Limited	600	\$20	\$20	{ none }	\$1,980	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2	7 1/2 %	Tls. 48 sales
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none }	Tls. 3,530	92 cents for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$20.60 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,607 \$50,000 }	\$99,177			
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none }	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	12 1/2 %	Tls. 31
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ H. Tls. 30,008 }	Tls. 88,034	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898		Tls. 25
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none }	Nil.	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares		Tls. 31 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none }	Dr. Tls. 4,955	4 % for 1897		Tls. 31 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$0	\$10	{ none }	\$11,121	{ Final of 60 cents making \$1 for the year ending 31/7/03 }	6 1/2 %	Tls. 31 1/2
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 1,091	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6	12 %	Tls. 50 sales
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$500	\$500	{ \$43,000 }	\$57	\$25 for year ending 30.6.1900		\$200
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$43,000 }		First year		\$10 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$350,000 }	\$32,115	\$1.50 for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$3 1/2 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ none }	Nil.	50 cents for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$3 1/2 buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$150,000 }	\$3,077	Interim of 50 cents for 1903	7 %	\$1 1/2 buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,802 }	\$1,042	\$1 for 1903	15 1/2 %	\$5 1/2 buyers
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	{ \$6,000 }		\$5 for year ended 31.7.1902	5 1/2 %	\$5 1/2
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$55,000 }	\$1,171	80 cents for 1903	9 %	\$9 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$5	{ none }	\$3,453	90 cents for year ending 30.4.1903	7 1/2 %	\$13 sales
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	{ £21,815 }	£7,387	{ 2 1/2 div. and 2/- bonus for 1902 Final of Tls. 3 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1903 }	6 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	2,666	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 46,000 }	Tls. 2,548	Final of 3/16 making 5/16 for 1903	7 1/2 %	Tls. 11 1/2 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	{ Tls. 140,000 }	Tls. 7,369	Final of 3/16 making 5/16 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 402
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	T.Tls. 100	T.Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,559 }	Tls. 667	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 16 for 1903	11 1/2 %	Tls. 140
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none }	Tls. 413	Tls. 2 for half year		Tls. 130
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000 }	\$12,804	Interim of \$2 for 1903		\$30 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	19,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$190,000 }	\$4,595	\$2 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$40
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$70,500 }	\$10,197	\$3.75 for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$47
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$15,000 }	\$5,444	Final of \$2 making \$16 for 1903	2 1/2 %	\$220
Singapore Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 }		\$2 for second half year 1903	9 1/2 %	\$160
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 }	\$4,883	\$2 for year ending 30.11.1903	10 1/2 %	\$200
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	10,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$70,000 }	\$3,020	\$14 for year ending 31.7.1902	10 1/2 %	\$20 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ \$55,000 }	\$3,020	\$3 for 1903	10 1/2 %	\$30 buyers
Reilly's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ none }	£738	None	8 1/2 %	\$5 1/2 buyers
United Asbestos Official Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$4	{ \$14,000 }	\$119	90 cents for year ended 31.5.1903	10 1/2 %	\$20 buyers
Do. Founders'	100	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$1,000	\$20.70	14 1/2 %	\$20 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	7,500	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$1,000	Final of 60 cts making \$1.20 for the year	8 1/2 %	\$150
China Light and Power Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	Dr. \$7,253	None		\$30 buyers
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$4,757	Interim of 50 cents for 1903	10 1/2 %	\$20
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Lappet.	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 324,669 }	Tls. 27,189	First quarterly dividend of Tls. 10	14 1/2 %	Tls. 200 sales
Shanghai Horse Drazar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 30,000 }	Tls. 10,247	Tls. 3 for 1903	7 1/2 %	Tls. 27 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,300	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none }	Tls. 3,288	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1903	14 1/2 %	Tls. 100 sales
Central Stores, Limited, Ordinary Do. Founders'	6,000 123	\$15 \$15	\$15 \$15	{ \$25,000 }	\$1,453	Final of \$1.20 making \$7.70 for 1903	13 1/2 %	\$20 sales
E. L. Mondon, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none }	Tls. 5,055	Tls. 5 for 1902	10 1/2 %	Tls. 50 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 1,042	Tls. 5 for 1903	10 1/2 %	Tls. 50 sales
Katz Brothers, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$16,000 }		\$10 for 1903	10 1/2 %	Tls. 100 sales
Straits Trading Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$650,000 }		\$1 div. and 25 cents bonus for half year ended 30.10.1903		
Fraser and Neave, Limited	4,300	\$50	\$50	{ \$160,116 }		\$5 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903		
Maynard and Company, Limited	1,400	\$10	\$10	{ none }		\$2 for year ended 31.10.1903		
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,300	\$50	\$50	{ none }		First year		
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ none }		First year		